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THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-PARTY. ***Societies and Branches in the Union*** **602.** **LAW-ABIDING.**

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time being suspended their political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war. They desire to help in the most effective way, by work rather than doles; to preserve the life of the race for the future by special care of mothers and young children; and generally to illustrate in their own lives the truth that the Suffragists' demand is for duties rather than for rights, and their ideal is the service of humanity. WILL YOU JOIN?

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Notes and News.

America and Belgium.

We referred last week to the work done by the United States for the 7,000,000 Belgians still living in their own country. Our readers will be interested to have further particulars. We learn that this work of humanity is being carried on by two organisations—the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation. The former consists of fifty-four members (of whom forty-nine are Americans, four Spanish, and one Italian) under the patronage of the American and Spanish Ambassadors. There is a Women's Section which sits in New York. Practically all the American members give their whole time to the work—unpaid. This work is the supplying of Belgium with food-stuffs at the rate of £1,250,000 a month, at (roughly) the prices ruling in London. In order to do this, the whole organisation must be, and is, based on volunteer work. And because it is so, it is even possible to make a small profit on the sales.

Help for the Destitute.

This profit is handed over to the Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation for the relief of the entirely destitute. There are 1,400,000 of these, and without the help they are getting in this way, one sickens to think what would become of them at the present moment. We are glad to think that the danger of friction between Great Britain and the United States is lessening; but since in the stress and strain of war conditions it is always very easy to be unjust, we are glad to be able to set before our readers even so brief an account of what our American cousins are doing for stricken and devastated Belgium.

Women's Suffrage in New York.

According to Reuter, the New York State Senate has passed a Bill authorising submission to the people, in November, of the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment Bill, which has already passed the Lower House. This success must be attributed to the splendid organisation and work of the "Woman Suffrage Party," founded by Mrs. Chapman Catt. They will have their work cut out for them if they are to carry the referendum, but their victory would probably mean sweeping the whole of the United States after them, so it is worth a struggle!

Women in the Court.

The Daily News (February 6th) reports an important decision with regard to the Women Police Volunteer Force. Two of them were present in the West London Police Court, and when women were warned of the coming on of unpleasant cases, the women police were specially instructed by the magistrate to stay. We notice that his worship expressly recognised the *right* of any women to be present if they chose; but he seems to have regarded it as the *duty* of the police-women—a conception with which we are very certain that the Volunteer Force will agree!

The Select Committee's Report.

We notice with some anxiety that no recommendation is made by the Select Committee on Military and Naval Pensions and Separation Allowances, with regard to women legally separated from their husbands. These women, owing to the futility of the law on the subject, are frequently unable to enforce payment of their maintenance orders; and it appears to be argued now that they are entitled to nothing, because they have in the past received nothing! This is surely an extraordinary admission of legal futility. That these women have been ill-treated for a long time is surely not a reason for ill-treating them now. The point, no doubt, affects a (happily) small number of women, but a singularly helpless number. We hope the question will be raised in the House of Commons.

Volunteering and Conscription—Women and Men.

It is not often that we find ourselves dissenting from a proposal to increase the demand for women's work. But we find ourselves in vehement opposition to Mr. Tennant's proposal that "all male labour of the age and physique fit to join the Army, should be dispensed with and replaced by women's labour." This is a method of recruiting which is quite intolerable. There is much to be said for compulsory service, and much to be said for volunteering. There is nothing on earth to be said for starving men into the Army and calling it "the voluntary system."

Nursing and Patriotism.

The Editor of *The Nursing Times* informs us that the attempt to exploit the patriotism of nurses has by no means been abandoned, as suggested in *The British Medical Journal*. The contrary is, in fact, the case. We are informed that "in the beginning nurses were engaged by the Red Cross Society for duty abroad at two guineas a week, for at least six months. About two months ago the Society decided that the salary in future should be £1 a week. Owing to protests, they did not

SNA

reduce the salaries of those already engaged, but they will do so as soon as the six months expires, and all nurses now going to the front only receive the £1." Our readers will remember that the excuse offered for this sweating salary was that "patriotic women would be glad to serve at a minimum rate." Now, let us consider the case of patriotic men. A correspondent informs us that certain doctors are receiving from £600 to £5,000 a year (five are getting £5,000) for "reporting on the condition of hospitals, &c., at the front." We have no criticism whatever to make of these salaries. We want the best that is to be had of medical and surgical attendance for our troops, and we are prepared to pay whatever is a fair equivalent for that service. But why is the patriotism of women to be exploited and the patriotism of men paid? They run the same danger, they give the same devotion, and the difference in the degree of skill seems hardly represented by the difference between £5,000 and £52!

Women and Farm Work.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the present controversy about women and farm-labour when one remembers that the work done on farms by women in the past was almost entirely unpaid! The passing of the dairy-maid is now not so hard to understand. Women have developed the habit of expecting to be paid for their work, as men are, and the farmer's daughters, and his servants, are not really so deplorably wicked as is sometimes suggested, if they share this universal expectation. It is a puzzling thing to be a woman. Sometimes women are scolded for working without pay, and sometimes they are scolded for refusing to do so. We hope they will go on refusing, and see to it that neither they nor their children are used as a means for bringing down or keeping down the terribly low wages of the agricultural labourer. If women come in—and we hope they will come in—it must be at a proper rate.

The N.U.W.S.S. "Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund."

We should like to urge that a part of the fund being raised by the N.U. for professional women should be devoted to those who desire to enter the medical profession. It is evident that the demand will be very great—indeed, it is already much greater than the supply. Everywhere posts long closed to women are being opened to them, and the only difficulty is to find applicants for all or any of them. Another point to be remembered is that the study of medicine can be taken up at a later age than is the case in most professions. Many doctors assert that it is a positive advantage to a woman to begin late, or what would be regarded as late in other cases. And certainly no profession could be more "womanly" in the best and truest sense of that much-abused word, than the science of healing. We greatly hope that the National Union may have funds sufficient placed at its disposal to take the matter up.

Settlement of the Teacher-Mother Controversy.

The now famous teacher-mother controversy in New York has been finally disposed of by the decision of the State Commissioner of Education that prospective mothers may have a leave of absence for two years, and that it is unlawful to dismiss a teacher on account of motherhood. The Commissioner has insisted upon the reinstatement of all teachers who have been dismissed on the ground that they had young children.

Mrs. Sidgwick on War.

According to Mrs. Sidgwick, Germany is suffering from "a swelled head," a complaint which was not necessarily a permanent one, and which she believed would not outlast the war. It is, perhaps, dangerous to quote Lord Haldane on Germany; but we are inclined to suggest that his advice to "look for the best in one another, and not for the worst," is that most conducive to peace. Both his speech and Mrs. Sidgwick's were on a very noble level throughout. We are glad to know that the latter is giving a whole course (six lectures) on the "Ethical and Psychological Aspects of the War."

Honour for a Friend of Woman's Suffrage.

Our hearty congratulations to Mr. Acland on his promotion!

The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

Owing to pressure on our space, due to the Council meeting, we have been obliged to print the N.U. Hospital report on p. 715. Readers will find, on the same page, an interesting account of the Conference at the Lyceum Club on the part of women in case of invasion.

In Parliament.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD.

Tuesday, February 2nd.

In reply to a question by MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON with regard to the inquiry by the Committee of the Cabinet into the prices and supply of commodities, the PRIME MINISTER replied that all aspects of the question were being examined, and inquiries were being made.

PAYMENTS TO SOLDIERS' DEPENDANTS.

Several members called attention to the misleading nature of the circular which had been issued with regard to payments to dependants other than wives.

People were saying that they had been deceived, and the failure on the part of the Government to make the position absolutely clear was having a bad effect on recruiting.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Mr. Baker) replied that when it was found that the leaflet was being misunderstood it was amended, and a new version issued, in which it was endeavoured to make the matter absolutely plain.

MR. GLYN-JONES (Stepney, L.) pleaded that the Government should act upon the principle which everybody thought they meant to apply in the first instance, namely, that if a son has been allowing his mother in cash up to 12s. 6d. and is willing to forego 3s. 6d. out of his army pay, the Government would add 9s., so as to bring the amount up to 12s. 6d., without sending round to ask if the mother was making any profit out of the meals which she used to supply to her boy.*

MR. JONATHAN SAMUEL (Stockton-on-Tees, L.) complained that too much power was given to administrators of these grants. He called attention to the omission from the Interim Report of any word about the dependants or about the administration, which still caused great anxiety.

MR. COWAN (Aberdeenshire East, L.) pleaded for further restrictions of the sale of drink, in view of what France and Russia were doing to withdraw temptation from the men who were serving their country. MR. MCKENNA replied that there could be no prospect of carrying a Bill through the House at the present time, unless it were the subject of general agreement.

THE RIGHTS OF BRITISH CITIZENS.

Thursday, February 4th.

MR. ALDEN (Middlesex, Tottenham) asked the Attorney-General what steps the Government proposed to take to amend the Defence of the Realm Act, by the provisions of which British citizens are deprived of their right to be tried by the ordinary tribunal of the land.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir J. Simon) replied that a Bill amending the Act in certain particulars would shortly be introduced.

EXEMPTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Questions were asked with regard to the exemption of children of twelve from school attendance for purposes of industrial or agricultural work, and the attitude of the various Government departments with regard to this subject.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (Mr. Pease) stated that it was for the local education authority in the first place to consider whether in any particular case there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance at school, and whether proceedings should be instituted to enforce compliance with the by-laws. He had no power to suspend, or to authorise local education authorities to suspend, the operation of their by-laws. In his opinion no case had been made out for the wholesale exemption of boys over twelve in rural areas, which some people were demanding, and such a course would demand special legislation which the Government did not propose to introduce.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. McKenna), replying with regard to the employment of children of school age in factories, said that the only powers which he had to sanction their employment otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Act, were those conferred by Section 150 of the Act, which authorises the grant of exemptions in cases of public emergency. He had not made any order with regard to children under this section, nor should he be prepared to do so except in an extreme case, where he was satisfied that this was necessary for the purpose of accelerating the work being done under an urgent Navy or Army contract. No proposals had been made to him with regard to the with-

* This question was discussed by Miss Eleanor Rathbone in an article on "Pensions and Allowances" in our issue of January 22nd.

drawal of children twelve years old from school, nor had he received any reports from factory inspectors on the subject.

MR. KING asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that wives and children of soldiers who had proceeded to the front direct from India, were landed at Avonmouth Docks on January 10th and 11th, and that no proper arrangements had been made for their reception, for their temporary housing and refreshment, nor for their proceeding to their destination; and whether in future proper arrangements will be made to prevent such discomfort and suffering as was witnessed on this occasion?

MR. TENNANT.—My information does not agree with that which the Hon. Member has received. A special officer was sent from Southampton to deal with the disembarkation of the families in question, and he was assisted by three quartermasters. Special instructions were also given as to their disposal, &c., and I am assured that great pains were taken to do everything possible for their comfort.

Monday, February 8th.

MR. BAKER stated, in reply to a question by MR. TOUCHE with regard to wages paid for army clothing, that he was not satisfied that any case had been made out for fixing minimum rates of wages for the making up of each garment. He admitted that it had been found necessary to relax the usual restrictions against sub-letting, and to withdraw the clause requiring all articles to be made-up in the contractor's own factory, but said that strict compliance with the Fair Wages Clause was insisted on in all such cases.

Tuesday, February 9th.

MR. W. T. WILSON (Lancs., S.E., Westhoughton, Lab.), referring to Mr. Tennant's appeal, said the trade unions desired to know exactly what it was the Government expected of them. Some of them feared that the object of the employers was to introduce unskilled workers and pay lower wages than trade union rates.

SUPPLY (ARMY ESTIMATES).

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. Tennant) appealed to the Labour Party to help to organise the forces of Labour so that where one man joins the Colours, either another unfitted by age or disability, or a woman might take his place. He suggested that such a Union as the Shop Assistants' Trade Union might help in a trade where women's work seems more desirable than men's, so that all labour of males of an age and physique to join the Army should be dispensed with.

Army Clothing Workers.

A good deal of uneasiness has been felt at the suggestion that workers employed in making uniforms for the army are being sweated. The whole field of employment for military purposes is larger than can be covered by any one private person's knowledge, but I am able to lay before readers of THE COMMON CAUSE the general facts concerning the tailoring trade in London, and I think it probable—although I do not know—that the same conditions of demand may have produced very similar effects in other industries.

In the first place, the authorities are paying at a rate which affords reasonable profits and wages to everybody concerned, so that underpayment, if and when it exists, arises at some later point. The uniforms are made (like much other clothing) upon a system of division of labour, a group or "team" of workers performing separate processes in the production of each garment; the articles themselves are cut out, often by machinery, in dozens, or even in grosses, and pass into the hands of basters, machinists, button-holers, pressers, and fellers. Work done in this manner, though it lacks, of course, the fit, elasticity and finish of West End bespoke tailoring, may be quite solid and durable, and is by no means to be despised as necessarily bad. Roughly speaking, all garments not cut to the measure of a particular customer are thus made, and the number of persons employed in team-work tailoring increases yearly. But, naturally, a sudden, unforeseen and enormous demand found the trade machinery inadequate to meet it. Not only were there not enough trained workers, there were also not enough employers or workplaces, or machines or apparatus, in general. Yet the work had to be done and to be done quickly. It was, therefore, impossible to forbid sub-contracting, and everybody knows that sub-contracting, especially where it becomes sub-sub-contracting, and even sub-sub-sub-contracting, tends to favour reduction of wages, and it is certain that in one instance a sub-contractor (he was prosecuted a week or so ago) has been found to be paying his workers less than the legal minimum established by the Tailoring Trade Board. But in the vast majority of cases the Trade Board's Inspectors and other investigators have found that all workers are being paid up to—although mostly not above—that minimum. It may, therefore, be said with conviction that few, very few, of the tailors and tailoresses busy in making uniforms for the army are sweated—that is, paid at a rate inadequate to keep a practised worker free from actual privation.

But there are a great many who, although their rate of pay is not a sweating rate, are receiving an inadequate sum at the week's end. They are those who have not been used to working on the team system, and who have been drawn in to supply a demand without previous experience. Among these are many West-end bespoke tailors and tailoresses, accustomed, if they are men, to make single garments throughout, mainly by hand, and if they are women, to make button-holes by hand and to fell in linings with close, almost invisible stitches. These men and women are the most highly skilled tailors and tailoresses in London—perhaps in the world—but they cannot adapt themselves to a method of production entirely different from that which they have always followed; as team-workers they actually earn less than the East-end fellows, who, in a trade sense, are admittedly their inferiors. Moreover, these aristocrats of the tailoring world are actually spoiling their carefully-acquired technique by trying to adapt it for a rougher and more rapid style of manufacture. It should surely be possible to find some better way of preserving them from starvation.

A factor in the situation which must not be forgotten is the entry into the trade of a number of fresh employers, who have been at considerable expense in laying down plant to satisfy a demand that they know to be but transient. Naturally they expect a higher rate of profit on this account; nor is the expectation improper so long as it is restrained within reasonable limits. These employers, too, are found, by investigation, to be paying at not less than the trade board minimum. Thus, on the whole, it is safe to say that there is, at the worst, very little actual sweating, in London, over the making of army uniforms. (It should be remembered that there are many uniforms manufactured, not for the army but for municipal and private employers of various sorts, and that inexperienced inquirers often fail to differentiate.) But it appears to be true that many employers, although receiving from the authorities higher rates than have usually been paid, have not passed on a due proportion of the increase to the actual workers, but are paying them at the lowest rate which the law allows. In these circumstances the War Office might very properly establish a minimum of its own, to apply to all tailoring contracts into which it enters. A rise of a halfpenny per hour would amount in a fifty-six hour week to 2s. 4d.; a rise of a penny to 4s. 8d. Considering that the purchasing power of a sovereign is estimated to have fallen, since the beginning of the war, by 4s., even the larger advance would not be excessive. But it would probably be wiser to urge the lesser. If the facts were widely understood, public opinion could be trusted to support the halfpenny.

CLEMENTINA BLACK.

EDUCATED WOMEN'S EMERGENCY FUND

We have received a report of the Educated Women's Emergency Fund, which is being administered by Mrs. Hoster, who came into touch with so many sad cases through the free Registry which she started at the outbreak of the war that she gladly accepted the Countess of Desart's kind offer of £100 to start a fund to help those in distress. The fund is being used to supply efficient secretaries to any of the new organisations that cannot afford to pay assistants, and in cases of acute distress to offer immediate monetary relief. Up to January 23rd, thirty-two applicants had been helped by the fund, and more could be assisted if further funds were forthcoming. Full particulars can be obtained from Mrs. Hoster, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.

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WOMEN'S WORK IN THE FIRING LINE.

In the Eastern field of operations women have had much greater opportunities for service than in the West. Under the Russian Red Cross many of the sisters go right to the front, and several have been killed in battle, while others have died from wounds. Miss Thurstan states in one of her letters that some of them "ride about the battlefield and give first-aid." About twenty-five nurses are attached to each field hospital, and share all the dangers of war equally with men in the same service. An account appeared lately in *The Daily Chronicle* of a nurse, Sister Ludmila Alexinsky, who died at her home, near Odessa, "after a career of courage and privation on the battlefield, which is almost without parallel." Sister Ludmila was at the battle of Gumbinnen in August, and was hit by a bullet in the hand while helping to carry the wounded out of the firing line. When she had recovered she was transferred to the army of General Russky in Galicia, and was present in three Galician battles. While working on the field at Razwadak, the doctor whom she was assisting was killed by a shell, and his body blown against her with such force that she was stunned. At another battle, a few weeks later, she was working for seventeen hours in the firing line. A little later she went to South Poland, and was present at the storming of Piotrkov by the Austrians. Wounded in the shoulder, she was sent to Moscow, and then to South Russia, where she died of blood-poisoning.

A Reuter's special message from the front in the Caucasus, published in *The Daily Telegraph*, January 28th, describes the heroism of some Russian Sisters of Mercy who were captured by the Turks on a hospital train, and afterwards rescued. "After the capture of the train," says the report, "the Turks started to kill the wounded, but the Sisters threw their own bodies in the way."

A large number of Russian women doctors have been accepted for service at the front, and are doing excellent work. A contributor to *The Daily Chronicle* points out that it was due to the direct initiative of a Russian Minister for War that women were admitted into the medical profession at all, since he came forward and offered training at the military schools and hospitals when the civil authorities had refused women leave to study in the ordinary institutions.

THE WOMAN'S PART.

In the war with Turkey, this writer tells us, some thirty women students who had just completed their fifth year offered to go to the front. Their services were accepted as doctors' assistants, and they did such good work, under the most trying conditions, that their usefulness was widely acknowledged. In spite of this, the next Minister for War closed the doors of the medical institutions to women, but the starting of a special Medical Institute for training women students was largely due to the generosity of a General in the army, so that the good feeling between the army and medical women was still maintained. In the Japanese War the heroism of Russian medical women won general admiration, and their courage and devotion are no less to-day.

If Englishwomen have a less thrilling record it is from want of opportunity, not from lack of courage and goodwill. So far it seems to be only women of means and women sent out by private organisations who have worked right at the front, while the services of women doctors have been refused altogether by our own Red Cross.

A Woman Novelist Near the Battle Line.

The following extracts are taken, by kind permission, from the diary of a gentleman who went to the front in the autumn with his own car, to help in the work of collecting wounded :—

"A sprinkling of women have got out here somehow; one, the wife of an American, who works in the field like a Trojan; two others, one with a title, dressed like men, who drive cars and, from what I hear, have not the smallest sense of fear. I think they have got out, having helped to finance the show. Finally, a Miss Macnaughten, a dear little lovable person, just like Aunt Mary Ann. She is an authoress with a high reputation. She has been through five campaigns, and will from here proceed to America to lecture. She went through the Antwerp siege. For some reason she has never been allowed to go to the front, possibly because she is a little out of touch with the younger members of the party, possibly from the ever-present dread that untold trouble would be brought upon us if anything happened to a female. I got permission to stow her into my car this morning, and she was delighted with her experience; we went up to Nieuport, then right up to the fighting front where we are entrenched."

Later on, while working in connection with the Belgian Red Cross, Mr. —— writes :—

"Miss Macnaughten, the authoress I have referred to, has brought to a successful issue the soup and coffee kitchen at Furnes station—a very useful show.

"Furnes station is a necessary connecting link, now that so many Belgian railways are in the German lines, with several of our important fighting points. At night trains arrive here with the wounded; despite the fact that many ambulance trains are beautifully warmed and appointed, others are well-nigh lightless, bitterly cold, with no facilities for cooking; their wounded occupants often on straw, with rugs, and to these starving, frozen occupants a bowl of hot thick soup, coupled with coffee, is a God-send indeed; the quantity required is enormous, and the incessant work thrown on this lady will prove her extinction—the morning, plus from 6 p.m. to midnight, or sometimes much later, are her working hours, with no serious congenial help. On my return to Furnes I must try, and try, and coax our Chief to lend his influence to get one or two stout, sturdy English wenches to help; soldiers assist with the potato-peeling and onion-slicing, &c., which is, of course, good as far as it goes.

. . . . . .

"Our Furnes station kitchen now works smoothly, and is proving a great help to the wounded soldiers who pass; we take it in turns to help—how difficult potatoes are to peel, and what cold work to clean!

"The shelling of Furnes station last Tuesday did not result in very much harm; a booking clerk was killed, one shell went right into a mass of hay and failed to explode, but there was a bit of a panic; the train-load of wounded could not be moved, as the engine had not arrived. The soup kitchen crew stuck to their work, women and all, Miss Macnaughten among the number, and were of real use."

Madame Curie's Radiograph Apparatus.

From the neighbourhood of Ypres the same correspondent writes :—

"We have here Madame Curie, the woman who discovered radium. She has a car fitted up so as to work her Radiograph apparatus. By its means portions of shells, &c., are easily located in the body, and the surgeons find her assistance a great one. I am to see the apparatus at work—that is, if it is about the yard when next it is employed."

Englishwomen's Help to Belgian Red Cross.

Though, in the West, the number of women helping in the actual firing line is not very large, the work that they are doing fully proves that much more use might be made of women's help in bringing the wounded off the battlefield and tending them on the way to hospital. The Women's First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, the headquarters of which are at 192, Earl's Court Road, London, W., has rendered excellent service to the 5th division of the Belgian Army, to which some of its members are attached; but at the time of writing the latest particulars of their work have not yet been received.

"Love Armed with Knowledge . . . . . ."

MOTHERCRAFT. pp. 244. (National League for Physical Education and Improvement. 3s. net.)

THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. M. E. Bulkley. pp. 270. (Bell, for Ratan Tata Foundation of London School of Economics. 3s. 6d. net.)

THE HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. Arthur Greenwood. pp. 96. (Bell, for Ratan Tata Foundation of London School of Economics. 1s. net.)

SAFEGUARDS FOR CITY YOUTH AT WORK AND AT PLAY. Louise de K. Bowen. Preface by Jane Addams. pp. 259. (Macmillan. 6s. 6d. net.)

THE LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD. Robert W. Holland, M.A., M.Sc., LL.D. pp. 136. (Pitman. 5s. net.)

THE SOCIAL WORKER AND MODERN CHARITY. William Foss and Julius West. pp. 232. ("Social Workers" Series. Black. 2s. 6d. net.)

DRIFT AND MASTERY. An attempt to diagnose the Current Unrest. Walter Lippmann. pp. 334. (Unwin. 5s. net.)

The attitude of mind which the modern social worker brings to his task is much more humble than that in which his predecessors set out to attack the problems of poverty. They were moved by pity and love, but too often their efforts failed because they were not based on a real knowledge of the problems to be faced.

To-day, the men and women who, under the influence of the same emotions, feel impelled to devote themselves to social service, realise that while love is still the motive power, knowledge must be their weapon. So, in answer to this call for knowledge, we see an army of books on social questions springing up and multiplying year by year, recording for those who will study them the ideals and aspirations of social workers, and the lessons and results which experience has brought them.

Foremost among the problems which appeal especially to women is that of the future generation, on which the welfare of the country depends. War and its toll of death have given a new impetus to the movement for the preservation of child life; the call for a comprehensive system of supervision and medical aid, administered through schools for mothers, baby clinics, milk depôts, and similar organisations, becomes daily more insistent.

Those who are working in this cause will find *Mothercraft* a useful little text-book. It is a group of lectures on different aspects of the question, and gives hints and directions for the preservation of infant life and the culture of motherhood.

If lasting results are to be obtained, the care of the child must be continuous. The two books recently issued by the Ratan Tata Foundation deal with children of school age, and may be recommended to all who have the welfare of children at heart. The first contains a severe indictment of the Poor Law, which fails because it prevents improvement, thus standing in the way of much work which needs to be done.

Safeguards for City Youth at Work and at Play carries us on to the adolescent stage. It is very interesting to compare this study of work in Chicago with recent English legislation on similar lines. To Suffragists the record of what the Woman's Vote is accomplishing is especially encouraging.

Magistrates and persons engaged in the supervision of children will find *The Law Relating to the Child* of great value, though it is not a book for the general reader. It is mainly concerned with a careful analysis of all the legal measures for the protection, education, and employment of children in this country down to the year 1914, but in addition it contains an interesting comparison between the laws of England and those of Spain, Germany, France, and Italy, on this subject, and an excellent bibliography of German, French, and English works.

The different branches of social service are so interwoven one with another that it is impossible to give of our best in any one direction, unless we have a background of knowledge affecting the whole; for without it there is no escape from the peril of overlapping and the bitter results of mistaken effort.

The Social Worker and Modern Charity is described by its authors as "an honest attempt to guide the social worker through a labyrinth of wasted effort," and as this aim appears to have been successfully carried out the book will be welcomed. It contains a concise but clear history of charity from the Middle Ages to modern times, discusses the problems which confront us to-day, and endeavours to define the scope of the social worker in relation to them. Side by side with this we may place *Drift and Mastery*, which, though written primarily for Americans, deals with problems which are international in character. The author assumes that the present economic system cannot be preserved in its entirety, and in the new freedom which is coming he foresees chaos. He attempts to diagnose the growing current unrest, and to suggest solutions. The chapter on the Woman's Movement is thought-provoking and stimulating. In drawing on women's energies the nations "are tapping a reservoir of possibilities."

This phrase might be applied not only to the great stirring towards a wider sphere of influence which is working in women throughout the world, but to social service in general. To all who are facing its problems in the true spirit, opportunities seem boundless, possibilities inexhaustible, and as we enter into their dawning hopes we may say with Swinburne:—

"The morning comes not, yet the night
Wanes, and men's eyes win strength to see
Where twilight is, where light shall be,
When conquered wrong and conquering right,
Acclaim a world set free."

M. M. McA.

Correspondence.

A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over. It is necessary to remind our readers that there is no editorial responsibility for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.

CHILDREN AND FARM WORK.

MADAM,—Your paragraph in "Notes and News," in THE COMMON CAUSE of January 29th, on the employment of children in farm work calls attention to the danger of children being exploited for the sake of gain—a danger against which we cannot be too much on the alert. But, given proper hours and conditions, is not farm work highly educative in its nature? It is being more and more felt that a child's mind is best developed by setting him to *do* things. The care of animals appeals strongly to children. A growing wheat-stalk or potato plant is surely more interesting than a picture of the same on the school-wall. I think we ought to rejoice in any measures that bring our children into touch with Nature and real life, at the same time setting ourselves with all diligence to see that they are not over-worked and that their work is used to develop their intelligence at the same time that it supplies the present need—a harder task than protesting, but one well worth the trouble.

Let women also do farm work by all means; and, given the conditions we must set ourselves to secure, I can only say, may there be enough of such wholesome and healthy employment to go round!

ADELAIDE E. GRIGNON.

WAR CLUBS FOR SOLDIERS AND THE WIVES OF SOLDIERS.

MADAM,—Some few weeks ago you kindly inserted in your paper a letter from me asking your readers to send me any particulars that they might have relative to the various clubs, meetings, societies, &c., that have been started in all parts of the country for the entertainment and social welfare of our soldiers and the wives of soldiers.

I have received a number of replies, but not sufficient to enable me to prepare the memorandum showing what has been done throughout in respect to this important social work. Will you again let me appeal to your readers to supply me with this information? I should like to have the fullest details possible as to the nature and constitution of the club or meeting, its method of control, its object and conditions of membership, and what has been its success up to now. Any information will be useful, but the fuller the details the better. Also, I should be glad to have information of any clubs or institutions existing before the war, that have been thrown open to, or converted for, the use of the soldiers or their wives. If your readers have not this information, I shall be grateful if they will bring my request before the notice of those who possess the knowledge, so that my return may be representative of what is being done all over the country.

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WOMEN AND PEACE.

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Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The Policy of the National Union.

The Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, meeting on February 4th, 5th, and 6th, unanimously endorsed the action taken last August by its Executive, when the ordinary political activities of the Union were, for the time being, suspended in favour of work in relief of the immediate need created by the outbreak of war. This step, which owing to the exigencies of the situation the Executive Committee were obliged to take without calling the Council together or consulting the Societies except by post, evidently reflected the wish of the Union as a whole, and the Executive in its turn expressed in a resolution its gratification at the zeal and enthusiasm with which the Societies had thrown themselves into the work of "sustaining the vital forces of the nation."

With regard to the present war, the National Union has placed on record its "undying sense" of admiration and gratitude to the soldiers, sailors, and airmen, who are offering their lives in the service of their country. That this resolution was a very real one, and no mere form of words, was proved again and again by the enthusiasm which broke forth at every reference to the sacrifices being made for their country by our troops. It was perfectly evident that, whatever view any individual member took of other problems connected with war and peace, every member of the Council was stirred to a deep emotion at the heroism of the men.

Beyond this, the Union now turns its attention to the future, and without abating a jot of its diligence and toil in the work of relief, it will also consider the problems that must arise after the war. It has affirmed its belief in international arbitration, and urged the formation of something in the nature of a league among nations "to unite against any country which breaks the peace" without first submitting its cause of quarrel to arbitration or conciliation. It is natural that women should be deeply impressed with the rightness of exhausting every means of avoiding the waste and cruelty of war, and the Woman's Movement, both by its men and its women supporters, will undoubtedly make in the direction of peace and against war, whether the nations succeed in abolishing war altogether, or not. But the success of such a movement away from war must depend on the extent to which the peoples themselves desire peace, and it was therefore right that the Council should go on to call upon its Societies and members to do all in their power to promote mutual understanding and goodwill among nations, and should emphatically affirm its approval of the principles of public right and national freedom laid down by Mr. Asquith (September 26th, 1914) as those which should govern the settlement after the war.

The Council proceeded at once to put in practice its own good resolutions by sending a message "of friendly greeting to the women of all nations," and expressing the hope that an International Congress of the Woman's Suffrage Alliance might be called in some neutral country in 1915, or "as early as possible."

Other resolutions dealt with the attitude of the Government and the military authorities towards women at this time, especially as regards "special orders" to soldiers' and sailors' wives and other relatives. There was evidently a strong feeling that Women's Suffrage propaganda must not be allowed to lapse even at the present crisis, since there was an obvious danger of the rights and liberties already gained by women being restricted or lost. Mrs. Fawcett's resolution calling upon the Congress of Powers after the war, to pass a resolution "affirming the need in all nations of the recognition of the citizenship of women by the extension to them of political freedom," was passed with great enthusiasm.

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Resolutions Passed at the Annual Council Meeting,

February 5th, 6th, 7th, 1915.

SPECIAL URGENCY RESOLUTION.

"That this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. expresses its undying admiration for the heroism of those who are now serving this country in the defence of the Empire."

A.—WORK OF THE NATIONAL UNION DURING THE WAR

GENERAL.

"This Council endorses the decision arrived at on August 6th by the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S., under the unprecedented national emergency caused by the outbreak of the war, to suspend the ordinary political activities of the Union for the time being, and to recommend the devotion of its organisation to various efforts which have for their object the sustaining of the vital strength of the nation."

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

"This Council regards with satisfaction the zeal and initiative shown by Societies in the development of their work, and the large degree of recognition accorded all over the country to its value. It hereby resolves that, as long as the national crisis caused by the war lasts, the rules which restrict the work of the N.U. to gaining the Parliamentary franchise for women be temporarily in abeyance, so that, in addition to carrying on Suffrage propaganda, the organisation of the N.U. may continue to be used for the relief of distress caused by the economic and industrial dislocation resulting from the war, and in such other manner as may be directed by the Council."

BY-ELECTIONS.

"In the event of any contested elections during the war this Council authorises the National Union to take political action on the lines of the existing election policy of the Union should the Executive Committee deem it desirable to do so; and, in all elections, steps shall be taken to ensure that the candidate or candidates shall be asked the National Union questions by influential persons in the constituency."

B.—THE ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL UNION TO WAR.

"Since the Woman's Movement is based on the principle that social relations should be governed not by physical force but by recognition of mutual rights, this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. declares its belief in Arbitration as opposed to War, and urges the Government to do its utmost to ensure that, in the future, International disputes shall be submitted to arbitration or conciliation before recourse is had to military force, and that the nations shall bind themselves to unite against any country which breaks the peace without observing these conditions."

"Further, this Council calls upon the organised women of the world to press the same policy on their respective Governments, and to combine in working for enfranchisement in order that their demand may be supported by political power."

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S., believing that no changes in political machinery can by themselves secure a lasting peace, calls upon the Societies and members of the Union to take every means open to them for promoting mutual understanding and goodwill between nations, and for resisting any tendency towards a spirit of hatred and revenge."

"Further, this Council sends friendly greeting to the Women of all Nations who are striving for the uplifting of their sex, assuring them of its profound sympathy in present suffering and anxiety, and its ardent hope that when Peace is attained, renewed effort for the enfranchisement and progress of the whole sex, irrespective of race and nationality, may be unitedly undertaken."

"That the N.U.W.S.S. take the occasion of this Annual Council to affirm its conviction that the full participation of women in National responsibility and in civic and political rights is of vital importance to the furtherance of lasting International Peace."

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. accepts as a fundamental consideration which should govern the settlement after the war, the principle laid down by the Prime Minister in his speech in Dublin on September 26th, 1914, viz.:—

> "The idea of public right as the governing idea in International politics, meaning by public right, first and foremost the clearing of the ground by the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of States and of the future moulding of the world. Next, that room must be found and kept for the independent existence and free development of smaller nationalities, each with a corporate consciousness of its own. And, finally, perhaps by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for groupings and alliances and a precarious equipoise, of a real International partnership, based on the recognition of equal right and established and enforced by a common will."

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. recommends the organisation of Educational Courses for the purpose of encouraging the study of the causes which lead to war, the consequences of war on the economic, intellectual, and moral aspects of life, and the consideration of what means can be taken to prevent war in the future.

"Such Courses to be conducted on similar lines to the educational campaigns undertaken by the Union."

C.—SUFFRAGE DEMAND AND THE POSITION OF WOMEN DURING THE WAR.

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. holds that the terrible consequences of war to men, women, and children show how vital it is that the will of women as well as that of men should be consulted on the question of war and peace; and that the unstable position of the personal freedom of women, demonstrated by the evidence which has accumulated since the outbreak of war, constitutes a serious danger, and tends to lower national efficiency.

"The Council, therefore, calls upon the Societies in the Union to emphasise by all lawful means in their power the national necessity for the enfranchisement of women."

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S., recalling the precedent of the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 in unanimously condemning the Slave Trade and thereby greatly hastening the final destruction of one of the greatest of human wrongs, pledges itself to use every exertion, as the time approaches for the gathering together of a Congress of the Powers after the war, to obtain from that Congress a resolution affirming the need in all nations of the recognition of the citizenship of women by the extension to them of political freedom."

"That this Council of the N.U.W.S.S., believing that a nation, when its ideals, life, and future progress are at stake, specially needs the responsible help of its citizens, regrets that at this crisis British women should still be suffered to rest under political disabilities which gravely cripple their powers of national service. It further holds that the Executive Committee and the Societies in the Union have performed a patriotic duty in protesting against all those attempts which have been made since the outbreak of war to put enactments into operation which, in injuring women economically or morally, would weaken the nation, and it pledges itself to continue these protests whenever attacks are made upon the liberties and responsibilities of women."

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. protests against the low scale of payment for Government work and directs attention to the danger of lowering still further the economic position of women, and so increasing the inefficiency and ill-health associated with underpayment."

"Further, this Council hopes that the scale of War Relief given to women applicants for work and assistance throughout the country will not be sanctioned as a living wage for women in ordinary times."

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. claims that women should be consulted as to the part to be played by them in the event of invasion, and that representative women should be included on the Emergency Committees responsible for issuing instructions."

"Further, it recommends the Executive Committee and Societies of the Union to promote such organisations among women as may secure the most effective carrying-out of instructions issued."

D.—TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN INVADED COUNTRIES.

"That in view of the terrible suffering caused in the present War to the civil population in invaded districts, this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. appeals to the Government to take steps to ensure that in the treatment of women and non-combatants the military authorities shall uphold the highest standards possible in war."

"The Council further directs that copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the Suffrage Associations in the belligerent countries which are affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, with the suggestion that each of these Associations should make a corresponding appeal to the authorities in its own country."

E.—INTERNATIONAL.

"That this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. endorses the action of the Executive Committee in approaching the President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance to request her to convene a Congress this year (1915) in a neutral country, and expresses the hope that, should this prove impossible, such a Congress may be called at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Annual Report, including the reports of the Press and Literature Departments, the Financial Statement, and THE COMMON CAUSE Report were adopted.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION.

The President, Mrs. Fawcett, the Hon. Secretaries, Miss Courtney and Miss Marshall, and the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, were all nominated for re-election. No other nominations being received, they were declared elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee: Mrs. Rackham, Miss I. O. Ford, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., Miss Royden, Miss C. Macmillan, Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Swanwick, Miss S. Margery Fry, Miss Palliser, Mrs. Harley, Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Miss Emily Leaf, Mrs. Stanbury, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Tanner, Mrs. Viriamu Jones, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Arthur Schuster, Mr. Oliver Strachey, Miss M. Tuke, M.A., Mrs. Robie Uniacke.

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National Union Meeting at Kingsway Hall.

The Kingsway Hall was crowded on the evening of February 5th, to hear the promised announcement of the National Union policy decided on by the Council. Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Margaret Ashton, and Mrs. Rackham, spoke on these lines, though each speech reflected to some extent the personal views of the speaker, as well as those laid down by the Council resolutions. The resolutions are reported *verbatim* on another page. Mrs. Fawcett took the chair at the meeting.

Mrs. Fawcett's Speech.

Mrs. Fawcett gave a review of the six months of war, and said that four or five generally accepted fallacies had been exploded. She spoke of the splendid spirit of helpfulness which was being shown by the women of France, who had finally disposed of the fallacy that women were of no use in war-time. Florence Nightingale and her nurses ought to have made it impossible for this to be said.

Among the new fallacies that had sprung up was the fallacy that diplomacy had failed and that the churches and even Christianity had failed. Diplomacy was like medicine and sanitation —where it was most successful it was least heard of. In the last century diplomacy had prevented many wars, and there could be no difference of opinion as to the reason why diplomacy had failed in this case. It was because the strongest military organisation in the world was determined to have it so. If it was contended that Christianity and the churches had failed, how could they explain that most touching and significant incident, the voluntary truce between the antagonistic troops on Christmas Day, and the many wonderful stories of self-sacrifice?

Speaking for herself, she thought that the first national duty was to get Germany out of Belgium and France. "Until that is done I believe it is akin to treason to talk of peace." The National Union will go on with all its strength, giving help and assistance and endeavouring to sustain the vital energy of the nation in every way within its power. Looking forward to the day when, as we all hope, victory has crowned our cause, we think that there must be a Congress of the Powers to consider the readjustment of things after this tremendous war. Mr. Asquith has given an indication of the sort of terms which he thinks Great Britain ought to demand. He has spoken since the war began not as the leader of a party but as the spokesman of the nation. We take his Dublin speech as our text, and we are determined to back the views he expressed. His terms include the re-establishment of public law in Europe, the abolition of militarism as the dominant factor regulating relations between States, the recognition of the rights of nationalities, and, perhaps in the dim and distant future, a growing concord between nations enabling them to carry out the common will by common pressure without the use of physical force. Those principles are fundamental, and identical with the principles which underlie the Suffrage movement.

Madame Verone.

After having thanked Mrs. Fawcett for her words of welcome, Madame Verone discussed the following question: "Femmes, pacifistes, ayant préché dans toutes les capitoles l'idéal de la paix, devons nous encore aujourd'hui crier 'à bas la guerre!'?"

Les femmes allemandes, dit Madame Vérone, nous ont addressé un appel sollicitant notre concours, pour préparer une paix, loyale et sincere. Pouvons nous y répondre, nous Anglaises, Françaises, qui sommes unies aujourd'hui par un lien plus fort qu'une alliance—une entente cordiale, c'est à dire, une entente des cœurs, une entente des ames, une entente des aspirations? Non! Cela ne nous est pas possible; et plus nous avons été pacifistes, plus aujourd'hui nous devons declarer que la guerre doit aller jusqu'au bout. Avant de parler de paix, il nous faut songer à la situation actuelle que les femmes allemandes semblent oublier. Ce n'est pas maintenant, en effet, qu'elles auraint du lancer cet appel; c'est il-y-a six mois, avant tous les crimes que vous savez, et dont les leurs sont responsibles. Aujourd'hui avant pouvoir parler de la paix, elles ont un premier devoir de remplir, celui de rappeller a leur gouvernement qu'il est l'envahisseur. Tant que la France et la Belgique seront envahies nous n'avons pas la droit de les écouter et surtout de les entendre. Puisqu'elles se croient le droit et le devoir d'intervenir, qu'elles en usent d'abord vis-à-vis de ceux qui sont responsibles de la guerre. Est-ce là renier nos aspirations pacifistes? Non! Car plus nous sommes pacifistes, plus nous devons aujourd'hui demander l'écrassement non pas de l'Allemagne, mais du militarisme allemand.

Dans les congrés feministes nous avons toujours protesté contre les deux morales qui veulent que la conception du bien et du mal varie suivant qu'il sagit d'une collectivité ou d'un individu. Nos avons protesté contre le crime collectif qu'est la guerre, au même titre que nous protestions contre la criminalité individuelle. Nous sommes toujours pénitrées des mêmes idées, et les horreurs et les crimes de la guerre actulle ne font qu' accrôitre encore notre idéal pacifiste. Mais nous devons nous rappeller que jusqu'au mois de juin dernier à Rome même nous avons tout fait pour obtenir un rapprochement entre les nations. Quelque jours mêmes avant la declaration de la guerre quelques unes d'entre nous, et moi-même, nous signâmes une adhesion au committé de rapprochement Franço-Allemand. En cela nous invitions les intellectuels de nos pays et les intellectuels allemands. Litterateurs, philosophes, socialoges, travaillaient de concert au même titre que les femmes et les socialistes à ce rapprochement.

Naives que nous etions! La guerre vint; et les philosophes, et les litterateurs et les socialoges et les femmes et les socialistes allemands se turent. Les socialistes votèrent les credits, et les horreurs commencèrent: negation de traités, incendies, violes, assassinats. Un jour vint, cependant, ou l'on annonca que les philosophes, les litterateurs et les socialoges allemands se reveillaient. Ils allaint parler. On attendait anxieusement ce qu'ils allaient dire. On esperait qu'ils allaint protester contre les crimes, et demander justice au nom des victimes. Quelle illusion! Ils parlèrent, et ce fut pour glorifier les crimes, et l'incendie, et pour tenter de justifier les assassinats. Les victimes avaient tort de se plaindre. C'etait la guerre; et cela justifiait tout. Voilà ce dont les femmes allemands doivent se souvenir aujourd'hui. Nous n'avons pas le droit, nous, de l'oublier, car ce fut pour nous un désappointment, une surprise, une disillusion complète, qui jeta une tristesse infinie dans nos cœurs. Nous n'avons pour nous en consoler—mais cela suffit—que les sentiments d'amitié profondes qui unissent aujourd'hui nos deux pays, et qui attirent aujourd'hui sur l'Angleterre la menace des Zeppelins et des sousmarins, dans l'espoir de vous effrayer—vous, les femmes—au même titre qu'on a essayé de nous terrifier en lançant des taubes sur Paris. L'Allemagne ne saurait y reussir. A Paris on se moquait des taubes, et quand ils arrivaint chaque jour à la même heure sur notre capitale les Parisiens sortaient pour les voir evoluer.

Les sentiments que provoquent en Angleterre les mêmes ménaces produisent un autre effet. Les engagements se multiplient. Chaque citoyen Anglais sent crôitre sa responsibilité personelle vis-à-vis de l'état, et veut prendre sa part de sacrifice. Et les hommes n'écoutant que leur courage partent pour la guerre.

La encore nous avons notre rôle à remplir. Il existe, en effet, deux sortes de courage. Pour les hommes, le courage consiste à se battre. Pour la femme la courage consiste à lui dire "va te battre." Cette seconde forme du courage lorsqu'on est femme, lorsqu'on aime celui qui va risquer sa vie, lorsqu'on cherit celui qui va partir ne presente pas moins de difficultés. Ce courage, nous l'avons, et nous continuerons de l'avoir. Les femmes ne pleurent pas, et elles ne pleuront jamais, devant ceux qui partent. Elles ont, et elles continueront à avoir, assez d'energie pour surmonter leurs sentiments personnels, et pour donner a ceux qui partent le renfort morale et la quiètude qui leur est nécessaire pour defendre sans peur, au mepris de tous les dangers, la justice et le droit.

Nous aussi, nous disons "jusqu'au bout"; parcequ'il est intolérable qu'il-y-ait deux morales, et que, même entre les collectivités sociales, la force prime le droit. Nous avons conscience en agissant ainsi de defendre notre idèal feministe, notre idéal de paix, et de travailler de cette façon à l'union intime de tous les peuples, ou tout au moins, de la majorité de tous les peuples, qui assurera la soumission des gouvernements traitres et felons qui seraient capables encore de renier leurs traités, et d'etrangler un jour à venir les petits peuples dont ils se seraient engagés à respecter la neutralité.

J'entends bien qu'on a osé prètendre que c'est l'Angleterre qui voulait la guerre. Etrange pretention; démentie par tous les faits et par tous les documents qui ont été publits! démentie encore par ce fait, que personne jusqu'à présent a rappellé! Il-y-a quelques années, en effet, l'Angleterre demandait la limitation des armaments navals; et ce fut l'Allemagne qui refusa. Pourquoi? si non parcequ' elle preparait deja l'attaque brusquée contre Paris, et la violation de la neutralité de la Belgique qui devait fatalement provoquer l'intervention loyale de l'Angleterre. La guerre actuelle n'a, et ne saurait avoir, d'autre cause que le militarisme allemand. C'est ce militarisme qu'il faut abbattre; et c'est pour cela que nous devons dire, nous aussi, "jusq'au bout."

Je n'ai pas à expliquer ici notre rôle pendant la guerre. Si

nous ne reclamons pas actuellement nos droits, c'est que l'heure est seulement pour nous d'accomplir nos devoirs, et nous avons conscience de les remplir. En temps de paix on néglige un peu la rôle de la femme; on la meprise, on ne veut la voir qu'au foyer. Après la guerre j'imagine que les hommes voudront bien se souvenir que la femme, pour leur bien, est sortie de son foyer, qu'il l'ont vue dans les moments critiques se devouer dans les hospitaux, dans les ouvroirs, et concourir à tous les services publics. S'ils oublieront, il serait facile de leur rappeler que celles fonctions administratives qu'ils disseraient jusqu' à la veille de la guerre impossibles de confier aux femmes, leur ont été cependant confiés et qu'elles se sont acquitties de leur mission avec zèle, devouement et pour le plus grand bien de tous.

Les femmes ont une infinie reconnaissance aux hommes qui vont se battre. Esperons qu'à leur retour les hommes sauront comprendre aussi le rôle que nous avons joué, et qu'en reconnaissance même des services que nous aurons rendu ils voudront nous accorder à leur tour une petite place dans la nation.

Alors nous pourrons travailler à faire l'education future; et prevenir les dangers d'une guerre, nouvelle. Nous pourrons travailler non pas contre les hommes mais avec les hommes, a cet idéal commune, qui nous est si chèri, et que même dans cette crise nous ne perdons pas de vue; l'amour dans la paix universelle.

Councillor Margaret Ashton said that the note of the Council meeting had been the desire for peace when the proper time came, together with gratitude to the men who were fighting for the State, and acknowledgment to themselves of the value of women's part in war. She then explained the various resolutions that had been passed at the Council meeting, and which are given on another page. Stress, she said, had been laid on the need for personal freedom in our own land, as well as abroad, and for the protection of the vote to secure the liberty of women, which was being tampered with. The Defence of the Realm Act would give the Army power to make regulations against the liberties of the people. "We have no more confidence in military government here than in Germany, and it would be a deplorable result of an attempt to destroy German militarism if we found ourselves under a similar rule in what is known as free England." They would work for a system of diplomacy which would lead to the protection of the feebler States and give a sense of security in all international relations—on the lines of Mr. Asquith's words. Women desired political equality so that they might be set free as soon as might be to take part in the settlement after the war.

Mrs. Acland said that though we were living under a truce, yet—what seemed to shock our "Anti" friends—we remained Suffragists, and occasionally pressed our claims; but we did not do so in hostility but in a spirit of friendliness to all. It had never been harder to see clearly into the future, and it was doubtful what women's lot would be after the war. We did not know what society would be like. We may go back into an age of brass; we may go back to a period of class revolution; or this war may spell the bankruptcy of the old idea that physical force is what rules the world. The principles for which the Allies are fighting are the principles which underlie the Women's Movement. We want to see the collective will of mankind put on top.

In every war idealists have had a vision that it would end in perpetual peace; this vision may be doomed to failure, but in one respect there is a better chance for this war to end war. Since the last European war the Woman's Movement has become a national force in almost every Western European country, least of all in Germany, which is very significant. Never before in a war has woman's awakened intelligence been called to bear upon the causes of war, never have women been set to work to maintain civilisation through the darkest hour. May not the Woman's Movement help to turn the scales, on condition that the Woman's Movement ceases to be a Woman's Movement and becomes a Human Movement? It is a splendid chance for our movement, to throw all our forces into the struggle which is being waged; and if we do that it ought to be that, when the settlement of the different countries is considered, we can say: "We have fought for freedom, let us have real freedom, and let us put down the militarism which says men shall have the right to govern women because they are physically stronger than women."

Mrs. Rackham spoke of the National Union's scheme for helping professional women, which has already been explained in these columns. She said that one result of the war was to bring out in some men the most marvellous and unexpected qualities. If it did so much for men, we had to see to it that it brought out the same sort of qualities in women, not only sympathy and goodwill, which we are bound to feel. We want women to give also the best powers they have, the best qualities of every kind, and see that the best women are allowed to work side by side with the best men in every town, not only now, but after the war is over. Perhaps we in England have something to learn from the attitude of French women about work. Perhaps they take a robuster view than we do; but people in this country may learn to take a more robust view. They will remember the words: —

"Get leave to work
In this world—'tis the best you get at all;
For God, in cursing, gives us better gifts
Than men in benediction."

The country needs our very best powers of heart and brain.

Dr. Elsie Inglis spoke of the work of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, and appealed for funds to carry on the work. They had been asked to send out further Units, but could not do so till they had more money in hand.

QUEEN'S "WORK FOR WOMEN" FUND.

Among the various schemes started by the Central Committee for Women's Employment, that for training in domestic economy has proved specially popular, and has been taken up in many parts of the country. In London the L.C.C. classes in laundry work and cooking, which the Queen's Fund is enabling unemployed women and girls to attend, serve the double purpose of fitting them to earn good wages in domestic service or as laundry hands, and for home life. In cooking, especially, there are excellent openings for well-trained women, and the scholarship scheme for domestic servants started by the L.C.C. has done much to raise the standard. Girls who formerly could only obtain some £15 or £16 in service have been enabled after their course to earn as much as £40 or £50 a year, the lowest wages which those of the scholarship girls who have done well are allowed to accept being £26. At the same time it is much to be regretted that the L.C.C. does not throw open to girls its scheme for training boy *chefs*. The scholarship girls are taught in the same kitchen as the boys, but their training is only in "superior household cookery"; they are not taught the secrets of the hotel *chef*.

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Press Report.

The Tribune (Lahore) in its issue of December 19th, reproduces Lajpat Rai's article on "The Meeting of East and West" in THE COMMON CAUSE, and also devotes half a column of its front page to expressing its appreciation of the editorial paragraph on the same subject.

Full accounts of the work of the N.U.W.S.S. Hospital Units abroad are being given by the Press. *The Lady's Pictorial* this week has a description of Royaumont, and most interesting letters have been received by the Press Department from Miss Douglas Irvine, describing the work in Serbia.

The Lady's Pictorial will publish a full account of the N.U. Council meeting in their issue of February 20th, which members should not fail to see.

The Globe is inserting articles and paragraphs dealing sympathetically with women's work and interests, and under the heading "Suffragists' Future" had a good report of the Kingsway Hall Meeting. *The Evening Standard*, February 8th, had an interview with Madame Vérone.

Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund.

A gold watch has been given us to sell for the benefit of the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund. It is a lady's "Hunter," Geneva-made watch, key-winding. The case is beautifully chased, and the works are in thorough repair. It has been valued at £5, and may be seen at the N.U. Office, 14, Great Smith Street.

Found after Council Meeting.

One pair steel spectacles.
One pair gloves, marked "D. Gibb."

These may be obtained on application to the Enquiry Room, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Annual Meeting Appeal for the Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	419	12	0
Miss A. Shepperbottom ...		2	6
In Memoriam, Honnor Morten	1	1	0
Miss R. Wyatt Smith		10	0
Miss E. M. Gardner		10	6
Miss Catherine H. Shore ...	1	0	0
Miss B. A. Holme...	1	0	0
Mrs. Dennis Taylor		10	0
Miss Eleanor F. Garrett ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Johnson		10	0
Miss Helen Scott		2	6
Miss M. C. Martineau	3	0	0
Mrs. Arthur Schuster	5	0	0
Mrs. Spence Weiss	2	0	0
Miss E. M. Lancaster	1	1	0
Miss Holloway	5	5	0
Professor Haverfield	1	0	0
Mrs. Haverfield	1	0	0
Miss Gertrude E. Swithinbank	1	0	0
Miss S. M. Heath		2	6
Miss Maud Hattersley		10	6
Miss A. W. Cooke	2	2	0
Miss Emily Maude	5	0	0
Miss T. A. Watt		2	0
Miss U. M. Edmonds		5	0
Mrs. G. C. Thompson	20	0	0
Mrs. Bowdidge		2	6
Mrs. Preston	5	0	0
Miss E. C. Pearson		10	0
Miss E. B. Gordon	5	0	0
Mrs. Todhunter	1	0	0
Mrs. Spring Rice	1	0	0
Southport W.S.S.	5	0	0
Mrs. Vawdrey		5	0
Miss Winifred Woodcock ...		5	0
Mrs. Maynard	2	0	0
Miss Juliet Reckitt	10	10	0
Miss W. B. Crisp		2	6
Mrs. M. H. Leggatt	2	0	0
Mrs. Haslam	5	0	0
Miss Edith C. Harvey	3	0	0
Miss Christian Wickham ...	3	0	0
Miss E. M. Congdon		10	0
Mrs. Auerbach	25	0	0
Mrs. P. C. Robertson	1	0	0
Miss Gertrude E. Moseley ...		10	0
Miss D. M. Zimmern	2	0	0
Miss L. Palmer	1	1	0
Miss Ellen Lemon		1	6
Miss Alice T. Glyde	1	0	0
Miss I. P. Ashwell		2	6
Miss J. T. Mitchell		5	0
Miss L. M. Hird		5	0
Mrs. J. M. Thomson		10	0
Mrs. Philip Snowden	1	0	0
Mrs. E. S. Valentine		10	0
Mrs. Wm. Evans	1	1	0
Mrs. Percy Thompson	5	0	0
Mrs. Wilfred Jackson	1	0	0
Mrs. M. K. Richardson ...	1	1	0
Miss Nora Thompson		10	0
Mrs. H. S. Chapman		10	0
Miss M. C. Gittins	1	1	0
Mrs. J. J. Macnamara	1	1	0
Miss Joan H. Drew	2	0	0
Mrs. H. E. Cookson	5	0	0
Mrs. Spence Watson	2	2	0
Mrs. E. M. Newton		10	0
Miss H. C. Gale and friends...		10	0
Miss I. O. Ford	1	0	0
L. S. W.	1	0	0
Miss Fanny Bidmead	1	1	0
Miss Jessie G. Goodrich ...		5	0
Miss A. C. Dutton	1	0	0
Mrs. Steen	1	1	0
Miss C. Chrichton-Stuart ...	2	2	0
Miss Eileen M. F. Blake ...	1	1	0
Miss S. Margery Fry	1	1	0
Mrs. Lawson Dodd	1	0	0
Mrs. Eckhard	5	0	0
	£591	13	6

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	3,768	8	1
Miss M. O'Brien (Lucknow) (3rd donation)	2	0	0
Mrs. Davidson (4th donation)		10	0
Scarborough W.S.S.		1	0
Miss A. M. Offer		10	0
Mrs. Morgan (4th monthly donation)	1	0	0
Staff and Pupils Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief) (2nd weekly)	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Cunliffe (2nd donation)		2	0
Miss L. G. Mason (7th donation)	1	0	0
Mr. J. A. Morton (5th monthly donation)		5	0
Mrs. Cunliffe	5	0	0
Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund :—			
Huddersfield W.S.S.—			
Miss Siddon	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Lockwood		10	0
The Misses Johnston ...		10	0
Miss Grace Hartley		10	0
Countess Brassey	20	0	0
Miss E. S. Johnston	5	0	0
Mr. H. J. Wolstenholme ...	1	1	0
Miss A. M. Manson	2	0	0
Miss Isabel J. Wallace ...	3	3	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	22	5	6
	£3,835	15	7

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of January 30th, 1915	8,303	5	7
"Oswestry Suffragist" (Shropshire Bed), per Miss K. M. Hawley	1	0	0
Gourock W.S.S., per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas. (to name second bed for six months)	20	0	0
Miss Richardson		10	0
Mrs. Mitchell	2	5	0
Dornoch W.S.S., per Mrs. Gunn		8	6
"Member," Cupar W.S.S., per Miss Davidson		5	0
Miss Greenlees ("Greenlees" Bed)	50	0	0
Miss McWilliam	2	0	0
Flag Day in Garmouth, per Mr. John Badenoch (Morayshire)	4	12	0
From the Boys and Masters of the Glasgow Academy ...	3	10	0
Further Instalment towards "Jean" Bed, per Miss Jean Montgomery (See list next week's issue)	67	7	0
Per Mrs. Harley :— Mrs. Lloyd Oswell, £1 1s.; 5s. from two working women, Shrewsbury Suffragists ("Shropshire Suffragist" Bed)	1	6	0
Miss F. Adeline Gordon (Comforts for the Abbaye de Royaumont)	10	0	0
Per Miss Ellen Hill, the Students of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (to name a Bed for one year, the "Queen Margaret College Bed")	50	0	0
John Paterson, Esq. (towards Greenock donations) ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Pratt		15	0
Mrs. McLeod	2	0	0
Misses Newbigin	2	2	0
Per Miss Neill—Miss Ferguson, G.P.O.		2	6
Elgin W.S.S., per George Thomson, Esq. (result of Children's Flag Day, Elgin)	2	10	0
2nd Instalment for "Sybil" Bed, per Miss Sybil Johnston Douglas	25	0	0
Anonymous, per Miss G. N. Dewar, Hon. Treas., Perth W.S.S. (for France)		10	0
Miss A. Tweedie	1	0	0
Mr. Lewis Davies, per Miss E. Ll. Price	1	1	0
	£8,561	9	7

Erratum Note.—For Miss Hawley, 10s., read £1 1s. Total, £8,303 5s. 7d.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Bed.	*Donor.*
2nd "Gourock" Bed	Gourock W.S.S. ("Flag Day"), per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas.
The "Greenlees" Bed	Miss Greenlees, 7, Lyndoch Place, Edinburgh.
The "Jean" Bed	"Jean's, Jeanie's, and Jane's," Miss Jean Montgomery, Nether Hall, Castle Douglas (see list next week).
The "Queen Margaret College" Bed...	(Per Miss Ellen Hill), Students of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow.

Erratum Note.—Two "Dunfermline" Beds (France and Serbia). For Mrs. "Duncan," read Mrs. McKinnon, Hon. Sec., Dunfermline W.S.S., and Friends.

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FRENCH UNIT.

Our last letter from the Abbaye tells us that at the present time there are sixty-four patients in the Abbaye, and everybody very busy. Last week our new Administrator, Mrs. Harley, went over. She was accompanied by Miss Todd, who is to be Matron. A letter from Miss Cicely Hamilton, dated January 30th, gives us the following interesting account of the return visit paid by certain members of the staff to the 15th French Hussars stationed at Beaumont: "On Thursday a party of seven of us went over to pay a return visit to the Hussars. They gave us déjeuner and treated us most charmingly; the commandant made a little speech about our country and our services to the French Army, and it really was most interesting and delightful. Frenchmen do those things so well and so courteously. Pains had been taken to provide us with our native dainties; we had eggs and bacon and roast beef. Etiquette and precedence are very strictly insisted on here, and I was rather taken aback on arrival by being asked if I would kindly marshal the party in their proper order and see that the most important members thereof were placed next to the commandant and his second-in-command. I shuffled out our four doctors to the best of my ability into the seats esteemed for them the most honourable, and explained that any mistakes as to their relative grandeur were due to me and not to our punctilious hosts. Fortunately they, like myself, are rather indifferent on those points and no complaints were made. By the by, the entire regiment was delighted to hear that we were to have a sister of Sir John French among us, and, I gather, intends to call in a body to pay its respects to Mrs. Harley. After lunch we were escorted to a small convalescent home for wounded in the neighbourhood of Beaumont, and our doctors were more enthusiastic about it than about anything in the hospital line that they have yet seen in France.

"Two of our patients are being discharged to-day. They go most unwillingly—one of them, on hearing the unwelcome news of his complete restoration to health, immediately endeavoured to develop a mysterious complaint in his neck." It is, indeed, most encouraging to hear that the French wounded find our hospital so comfortable. Another member of the Unit, writing home, said: "Poor fellows, they go straight back to the trenches."

SERBIAN UNIT.

The ten fever nurses and equipment, wired for on January 22nd, sailed for Serbia on Tuesday, February 9th. The nurses looked very smart and workmanlike in their uniform of grey with Tartan facings. The equipment is valued at £600. Several members of the Unit have sent home letters to their friends telling of the great distress among the wounded in Serbia. We hope to hear soon of the safe arrival of our ten nurses.

Dr. Alice Hutchison has evidently been too busy to be able to send us a letter from Calais this week. We hope to hear from her next week. The members of the Equipment Sub-committee would gladly receive contributions of sheets, draw-sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, and towels; our supplies of the above-mentioned are running short. Any of those articles will be most gratefully received at 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

HOW OUGHT WOMEN TO PREPARE FOR INVASION?

An informal conference on this subject took place in the Lounge, Caxton Hall, on February 4th, by invitation of Miss H. Ward, who was in the chair. There was a very representative attendance, including members of the V.A.D.'s and of the Women's Volunteer Reserve, as well as many possessing experience of the conditions on the East Coast, and in other threatened areas.

The Chair gave a brief statement in regard to the position of non-combatants, laying emphasis on three points: (*a*) That it is not necessarily part of military tactics at any given time and place to defend non-combatants; (*b*) That most men, as soldiers, constables, mayors, &c., have, at a time of crisis, a duty to the State which comes before their duty to the women of their family; (*c*) That women have therefore a duty to their country, to themselves, and to children, to seek to provide by reasonable organisation and representation against what may befall them. It was further pointed out that the question of International Law in regard to non-combatants is ably dealt with in a pamphlet issued by the Oxford University Press, price 2d., as well as in the (translated) German War Book, published by John Murray at 2s. 6d. These or similar works should be studied by all responsible women, as misunderstandings on the subject give rise to much trouble. Discussion brought out, for example, that some uncertainty exists as to the duties of non-combatant women as to signalling or taking food to soldiers in the trenches.

In order to economise time the Chair suggested that the question of organising armed forces of women, being at the moment mainly of theoretic interest, should not be entered upon unless the meeting specially wished it. By a large majority (and nem. con.) it was decided to pass on to other aspects of the problem.

Among various points brought out in discussion were the following:—

1. There is great differences in the attitude of the authorities towards the women in different parts of the country. In some it is apparently impossible even for responsible women to obtain any information about emergency arrangements; while in others their co-operation is welcomed. Much, no doubt, depends on the personnel of those in authority.

2. Representation of women on the Emergency Defence Committees seems extremely desirable.

3. In regard to such questions as this of representation it is desirable, in the opinion of many, that the Mayor or other authority be approached by a small and quite informal deputation, who should talk the matter over with him and invite him himself to make suitable suggestions.

4. It was felt that in most cases some simple form of organisation in preparation for a possible crisis was necessary among women whose work should be in as close co-operation with the authorities as these will permit.

Passing on to the discussion of particular schemes, the meeting gave very full consideration to that of the Women's Volunteer Reserve, which was shown to have done much excellent work, and of which full details are obtainable from 8, Baker Street, W. Other schemes suggested included one that bodies of women for the special purposes under consideration should seek official recognition from the V.A.D.'s in the various counties, and should become attached to them as auxiliaries.

The view held by some that neither of these proposals entirely exhausted possibilities led on to an explanation of the constitution of the Women's Civil Corps—a possible association—having as its distinguishing features (*a*) Extreme simplicity; (*b*) Decentralisation of government and of finance; (*c*) The giving of prominence to the Intelligence and Administration problem rather than to the more physical aspect of drill, uniform, &c.

In explaining this scheme Miss Helen Ward made it clear that it was intended to work it in co-operation with, rather than in rivalry to, existing organisations. She did not propose to establish the Corps unless a real demand for it should arise; her idea would be to send the outline of it to anyone interested, as a guide to possibilities, in localities where no other plan was being worked out. She will gladly, therefore, forward a copy of the suggested constitution to anyone sending a stamped addressed envelope to her at the Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, W.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Work of Colwyn Bay Suffragists.

As a Suffrage Society proper we in Colwyn Bay have not been prominent since August last. Like the rest of the Societies in the Union we decided to stop propaganda, and give ourselves to the practical work of citizenship, in so far as conditions make that possible to women in England, and especially to put our organisation at the disposal of the Citizens' Patriotic Committee. Yet at the same time most of us are more strongly convinced of the profound need for equality between men and women since the war broke out than we have ever been before, and more convinced and uncompromising Suffragists than ever. For a long time nothing happened except the making of schemes for the help of women and children, which were promptly and fully squashed by the powers that be. A maternity centre was one of these. Eight women were placed upon the War Relief Executive, or its Sub-Committees, and out of these six are members of the Suffrage Society, one being our Chairman of Committee and another our Treasurer. Still nothing happened, and it was "hoped" that no distress existed. "Why enquire and stir up trouble!" The Suffrage Society, finding a plentiful want of information on the matter, decided to do a little "finding out." They therefore started an Investigation and Inquiry Office, open daily, and discovered some very real distress amongst women. The result of the inquiry was the starting of a private fund to pay wages to women for needlework, and to provide material for the same. It began as patriotic knitting, and it brought comfort to some struggling folk. Then came the formation of a Ladies' Local Distress Committee, consisting of the eight women aforesaid and four co-opted members, including a representative of the Women's Co-operative Guild and the Secretary of the Suffrage Society, who now became the Secretary of the Ladies' Distress Committee. This body meets weekly, and it is carrying on the work initiated by the Suffrage Society, adding thereto divers other activities.

We are fortunate in having got the use of a house, rent free, till March 25th, almost in the centre of the town. Our quarters are known as The Women's Club and Belgian Hostel, for half the house is at the disposal of the Belgian War Refugees Committee, and a family group of twelve Belgians is now in occupation. We have an inquiry office, a workroom, a tea and reading room, open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., for all women and girls; and a club room, cosily and prettily furnished, where many festive gatherings take place. The workroom is really a cutting-out room, where work is given out to be done in the homes of the women at piece rates, not time rates. The War Relief Committee has provisionally blessed our scheme, and made one grant of £10, "to see how we use the money." Private subscriptions and gifts of material have been generously made to us, and about twenty women and girls have been helped by the workroom. Our Tipperary Club for the wives and mothers of soldiers meets on one afternoon weekly, and has an evening social about once a month. We also have a Business Girls' Club, which is open twice a week, whilst a Maidservants' Club, called by a touch of inspiration the Kitchener Club, meets every Thursday evening. We are rather informal. We play games, sing songs, recite, and listen to music. Also we have now begun to mend the socks and vests of the troops recently billeted amongst us. We have started a League of Honour among the women and the girls, and it is probable that the Active Service Cadet Corps will be initiated before long.

This work is not, of course, done by the Suffrage Society, or any one Society. We have many kind friends and helpers, who are not Suffragists, and some helpers at the Women's Club who would have refused assistance had we remained at the Suffrage office where the work began. But the Suffragists of Colwyn Bay are putting their energies into these channels, and it is in such work as this, perhaps, that some who have never understood what we were aiming at will begin to see and to sympathise.

It should be added that one of our Vice-Presidents, Miss Truda Crosfield, is out in France working in connection with Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's hospital at Cherbourg, and carrying wounded soldiers in her motor-car from the boat to the hospital, and others are working with the V.A.D., and of course most of them are knitting in the crevices of time that are left over from other jobs.

Work of Bradford Society.

In order to extend the relief work undertaken by this Society, the Committee have decided to open a house for distressed Belgians and find members who will be responsible for its management. A house has been taken at 28, St. Paul's Road, Manningham, and it is hoped that twelve to fourteen Belgians may be accommodated. Furniture of all descriptions is urgently needed, and also donations of food or money will be welcomed. The rent has already been guaranteed by Miss Mitchell, and we should be pleased to receive all offers of help as soon as possible.

Two very interesting evening meetings were held in January at the office, 136, Manningham Lane, the one on January 21st being addressed by Mrs. Moser and Miss Hoey on "The Work of the Women's Employment Committee in Bradford"; the second on January 28th was addressed by Miss Reynard on "Women in Business." On Thursday evening, February 4th, Mrs. Bernal Riley will speak on "How Bradford Cares for its Children."

Forthcoming Meetings.

FEBRUARY 12.

Bristol—Meeting at St. Agnes—Speaker, Mrs. W. Cross 3.30

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Mme. Latsur on "Bismarck et la Guerre Actuelle" 4.30

Eastbourne—Saffron's Rooms—"At Home"—Miss Crompton, M.A., on "Suffragist Women's Hospital at the Front"—Tea, Music 3.30

Weston-super-Mare—Messrs. Brown Bros. Cafe—Members and "Friends'" Meeting—Speaker. Mrs. Garrett-Jones 3.0

FEBRUARY 14.

Hyde Park—Near Reformers' Tree—Meeting 3.0

FEBRUARY 15.

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party 3.0

Manchester—York Street Temperance Hall, Hulme—Hulme Suffrage Club Meeting 8.0

FEBRUARY 16.

Bristol—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers.

FEBRUARY 17.

Manchester—Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Dr. C. W Saleeby and Dr. Mabel May on "The Longest Price of War"—Chair, Mrs. Muter Wilson 7.30

FEBRUARY 18.

Bristol—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers.

Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Miss A. Stuart Paterson, L.L.A., on "Children of School Age" 4.0

Manchester—Bradford, Beswick, and New Cross Suffrage and Labour Clubs—Speaker, Miss Hale 7.45

Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30

FEBRUARY 19.

Edinburgh—Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street—Annual Business Meeting of Society 8.15

The Church League for Women's Suffrage.
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